THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION AND ITS

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHESTER COUNTY, Pa., Oct. 12, 1960. leterior Pennsylvania was never se jubilant as now. The result of the late election in this State has outrun all calculation. The most serious spprehensions were entertained beforehend that we might be besten after all. The State has deceived expectation so often, and most frequently at the most trying moment, that nobody feit sure even

with success well assured in advance. At the principal pivotal points, the Republicans have gone shead of their calculations largely. But show were difficult to measure. Old Berks, which used to give 6,000 Democratic majority, and which, on Lecompton, deserted Buckanau, and was tied by the Opposition, had again relapsed, and her attitude became uncertainty Mr. Foster claimed he should get the county by 5,000 majority. And it was hard to feel certain he would not. The vote counts out less than 3,500. Then there was Lancaster. That old stand Whig county, always reckoned good for 5,000 majority against its most distinguished citizen, Mr. Buchanan, was also indeterminate. It was thought it night offset Berks, as it was wont to aim to do of old; but this time its ability to do it was doubted, and bets that it would not do it were offered, with out takers. But it turns out that Lancaster rolls up over 6,000 to Berks's 3,400. These are samples

of the pivotal points in the State.

In the city of Philadelphia the canvass was quite scenate. Mr. Curtin's calculation was 2,000 against him, the day before the election, and this was a trifle over what it proved to be.

It is a great satisfaction to know we have at

length got on to the solid bottom in Pennsylvania. Politicale alculations there are no longer myths, we may confidently hope.

But the great point in the case of Pennsylvania, as in every Free State, developed by the recent elections, is, that Republicanism outrans the calculations of its friends. I find the reason for this in the fact that the party is based on an eternal principle (the Pichte of Man) that always worked. ple (the Rights of Man) that always worked wonre for the old Democratic organization in winning victories, and it is doing the same thing now for the

Republican party.

After almost seven years of effort, having had our Bucker Hill, our Brandywine, and our Saratoga, we have finally had our Yorktown in Pennsylvania. Our seven years war is therefore over, and the glo-ries of a triumphant peace open before us.

The results we shall secure are well worth their test. From the early Spring of 1854 to the Fall of

1860, the battle has raged with varying and often doubtful fortunes. But the bold effort to arrest the progress of the democratic idea on this continent has been met an conquered. The attempted reac tion has been stayed, and the reactionists van-

It was a result, looked upon in the abstract, to be anticipated. But in the progress of the attempt, there have been many times when it has seemed the contest was likely to be very long, and even doubt-ful; but praised be God, the clouds that have beset our path have broken, and the sunshine breaks radiantly across the national Future. The elections of this year, in their results, will put a stop to the further spread of Slavery, and restore the Government to its ancient courses; from which an arrogant oligarchy, operating upon dough-face leaders of the Democracy, and a timid judiciary, have audaciously diverted it.

The main body of the former Democratic party North are with us in sentiment on this subject, and will ultimately be with us in action. Once in power m the Federal Government, the Republican party, guided by temperate counsels and a spirit of rectirude, will assuredly overwhelm all opposition, and

MIDDLETOWN.

TEN THOUSAND REPUBLICANS PRESENT-GREAT AND DIMMICK.

cane of Orange and Sullivan Counties held a grand Mass Convention at Middletown on Friday last, at which there were not less than ten thousand persons present, of whom from fifteen hundred to two thousand were Wide-Awakes, who gave a brilliant torch-light parade during the evening. The meeting for the day exercises was held in a beautiful grove, about a mile from the railroad depot, where seats had been provided for the audience and a covered stand for the speakers. About half-past 2 p. m., ex-Senstor Madden of Middle town called the meeting to order and nominated the Hon Will am Morray of Goshen as President, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Moses D. Sevens of Middletown read a series of crisp and pointed resolutions, congratulating the Republicans of the country on the sweeping triamph of our cause in the States of Pennsylvania, India a, and Ohio, and commend up in terse and vicerous language our plat-form and our candidates for President and State

Hail to the County of Orange, the birth-place of William H. Seward [applame]. Hail to Pearsylvania, the land of Cartin, Wilmot, Grow, and 30 000 Republican responsity [applames]. Hail to Ohio, the land of

sive, must have convinced the most executed that Abraham Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States (Lend applause.) It may not be unprofitable to pause and look about us, and see what is to be the result of his triumph. The country is in a deplorable condition. Eight years of administration of the effairs of the Nederal Government, whose impotency for good has only been equalled by their potency for evil, have lest us the respect of foreign nations and bessened even one provenity of each of courselves. lessened even our provesbial esteem for ourselves. During this period, Pierce and Buchanan have fison the plane of Slavery propaganders, who have driven us to the verge of civil war—the dupes of fillibraters who have well nigh precipitated us into conflicts with foreign power—the accomplices of peculators, who have plander-d the treasury-and the sport of financtal charl-tans who have run us into debt to the amount of a hundred millions of dollars. But it is not my purpose to stop now to depict the iniquities of two Aon inistrations, which will furnish materials for two of the blacket and foulest chapte s in the annals of the Republic. [Applause.] Suffice it to say that their injustice and inhumanity, their regnery and retunness, their imbedility and improvidence, have left a vast legacy of evil to their successor. ["That's so.]
The sare election of such an upright, honest man as
Lincoln, to enceed two such patient partients as
Pierce and Buchauen, will of itself be a rich blessing
It will at least arrest the country in its perions plunge give wise and patriotic men an opportunity to point the people to the yawning chash which is about to urgelf up. [Che're.] Bu great and salutary changes are, I trust, to result from his election. To notice down the alippery steeps of political perdition, and

Fellow-sitis us, not so much good will be secondished during the administration of Lincoln as his undeat friends anticipie. He will be environed with entractive difficulties. He will find the treasury copyry, the Government in debt, and every department of the public service resking with corruption. A majority of the apper branch of Congress will be hostisate him. Large masses of one section of the Union will look usen him with distract, evalid a few fiery demographs by and the Potomac may attempt to precapitate the Gulf States into open resistance to bis rule. Therefore enthusiastic Republicans, who look for a political melleman under his administration, will be downed to disappointment. The cause and the neutre of this act of disappointment are vasily hit off by that quality philosophyr. Sediev Smith, in his fancous appeals in sup-

disappointment. The cause and the neatre of this sort of disappointment are varily hit off by that geniat phicksphyr. Stdiev Smith, in his famous special in suport of the English Reform bill, a measure which produced a political revolution in that country as ratical and salutary as will the election of Lincoln in ours. Said the Reverend wit:

"There will be mistakes at first, as there are in all changes. All young ladies will imagine, as soon as the bill is carried, that they will be instantly married. [Langiser.] School boys believe that genurds and supplies will be anchished, anothat currant term must ultimately come down in price; the carpetal and serverant are sure of double say; but posts will exceed a domand for their epica; for a will be disappointed, as they always are flaughted; but reasonable non, who know what to cap et, will find that a very serious pood has been obtained. [Applicate.]

Fellow-catizens, the Republican Administration about to assume power will endeavor to domany things for the benefit of the country. Some of these, it will certainly accomplish; others it may fail to source for want of a working majority in both branches of Congress. I will name the more innortant of these, notify no you again that I car barely glance at each, for the obvious reason that every one of them furnishes

notity no you again that I can barely glabes a catal-for the obvious reason that every one of them furnishes ample naterials for a speech longer than that I am now delivering. The election of Lincoln will bring to an immediate test Southern threats of discusion, and his administration will bunt out and crush out the fell spirit of treason now lucking in the lower Slave-hold-ing States. [Lond cheers.] Stimulating fears about the sefety of the Union, and proposing panaeeas to per penate it, have been the principal paraula of paltry politicians for many years. No California miner ever worked his pager. no Alpine shepherd ever politicians for many years. No California miner ever worked his piecer, no Alpine shepherd ever hugged this goirre, no Numitian negro ever ate his dirt with half the assiduity, affection and gusto that these creaking conservatives have toiled at, coquetted with, and lived upon Unionsaving. [Applause.] Now, every sensible person knows that in all this period the Union has naver been in the slightest deaper. The Kire Estays never mean knows that in all this period the Union has never been in the slightest danger. The Fire-Eaters never meant what they threatened. They would not have dared to execute their threats even had they been in earnest. They threatened secession if California was admitted—if Banks was elected—if Lecompton was rejected. The deeds were done, and they so mitted and became impotent and despicable. [Applause.] They decare that Licoln shall not be inaugurated. As he himself has terrely said, "If the people prove strong enough to elect a President, I think they will be able to so him 45." [Laughter and cheers.] He will assume the robes of office, and wield the weapons of authority. After a few grum growle Dismion will hide its head. Should here and there a traitor commit overt acts against the Government, they shall be fairly tried, and if dely convicted, will no doubt be fairly hanged.

against the Government, they shall be larry trial, and if driv convicted, will no doubt be fairly hauged. One of the earliest fruits of our victory will be to admit Kansas to the Union as a Free State [cheets]. The heart of a Republican Administration will leap The heart of a Republican Administration will leap with joy to do this simple act of justice to that long-insuled and outraced Territory. For six years, her people have been the victims of contamelies, conspiratives, and canelties, inflicted upon them by Federal power, such as find scarcely a parallel in the outrastion hosped by the Ottoman upon the Greek, the Saxon upon the Celt, the Aigerine upon the Christian. Two chapters in our history will be carefully pondered upon Kansas by the Democratic Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, will be studied with mingled amazinent and indignation; the other, recording her Pierce and Buchanan, will be studied with mingled amszenent and indignation; the other, recording her deliveran e, by the Kepublican Administration of Abm. Lincoln, with numixed admiration and gratuade [ap-planes]. The election of Lincoln will tend to revive the dectrines of the Fathers, and will assuredly restore the ancient policy of the country in regard to Slavery. Our Fathers he'd that Slavery was a social, moral and Our Fathers he'd that Slavery was a social, moral and political evil; that the law creating it was exceptional, and had no binding force beyond the boundaries of the State where it originated; that, when the slave passed into other municipalities, his chains fell, and he stood up a man enfranchised by the Genius of Liberty; that, though the National Government had no power to abolish Slavery in the States, it had the right, and it was its duty, to inhibit it in the Territories, and that the influence of the Federal au horities should be constantly exerted to localize, to discourage, and ultimately

se ridiculed this threat by saving, that if Lucola is isposed to bestow a few of the Kentucky offices upon

him, he will take them, just to show that he is not afraid! [Laughier] Slaveholders refuse to take any office they can get, from anybody that will give it to them! Then shall we winness a specimen of self-denial that will put to thame all the panances of religious reclares, and all the philosophy of the stoics. [Laughier] Slaveholders not take office! Search all the de-

er.] Siaveholders not take office! Sea ch all the de-partments of the home and foreign service of this country since Negro Propagandism became the dominant power in our politics, and, wherever you find an office with little work and liberal

wages, there you will see a seedy scion of the South, floorishing a bit of red tape with one hand and a faded

coat of arms w to the other, vaunting the chivalry of

slaveholding Virginia, and proclaiming the meanness of free Massachusetts, and obtaining his unearned

of free Missischneetts, and obtaining his unearned bread by holding some sine-sure place, whose duties are nominal, and its emoluments munificent. [Cheers and laughter.] Slavcholders not take office under Litcoln? Methicke I see a speciacle around the White House early in March next. A large body of men from the sunny South invade its grounds, and seem about to a sealt the main entrance. Each bears in his land or on his shader.

land or on his shoulder a mysterious implement, of a

tude, will assuredly overwhelm all opposition, and bear the standard of Freedom on to fresh conquests in the new world. It is glory enough to have been one of that great army which has borne the brant of this struggle, as it is reward enough to witness its beneficent triumphs. The occasion has been one of greater significance than often falls to the lot of political parties, and the results of far wider and more enduring importance.

If the assertion and defense of vital truths of government can claim no merit at this time and at our hands, on the score of originality of conception or radicalism of treatment, the bold and unequivocal manner in which they have been reasserted and maintained under circumstances of great discouragement, may nevertheless claim consideration and respect. Those truths have been defended by Republicans in the past at the cost of political disfranchisement and ostracism. They have been valually upheld against the cowardice and the treachery of professed friends, as well as against open enemies. The executive, the judicial, and the legislative arm have each and all been raised to prostrate their defenders. It is something to have confronted and conquered such forces in behalf of truth, justice and humanity. This merit, history will accord to the Republicans of 1854-60. J. S. P. of age have had the strength to put away, the great Republic of the West, in the vigor of its manhood, has made the emblem of its Freedom, and its extansion over a continent the measure of its own progress in the path of governmental improvement. The triumph of Lincoln will not only arrest the country in its mad march toward the barbaric doctrines of medieval times, truth, justice and humanity. This merit, history will accord to the Republicans of 1854-60. J. S. P. GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT march toward the barbaric doctrines of medieval times, but will restore it to the lofty ground where on fathers pleced it, in the clear light of Constitutional Liberty and Christian Civilization. [Hearty cheers.] The election of Lincoln will give vigor to that clause of the United States Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and insurpriving of citizens in the savaral

WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION - SPEECHES BY MESSES, STANTON, GROW, VAN WYCK, citizens of each State shall be entitled to an privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." [Good I] For many years past large numbers of citizens from the North who have visited or transiently resided in the South, and lave there praclaimed or even been suspected of extertaining the sentiments of Washington, Wythe, Marshall, Jefferson, Martin, Pinkney, and Wirt upon the topic of Stavery, have been subjected to insuit, proscription, and less of property of the property of the state of the s According to previous announcement, the Republi been subjected to instat, procuription, and less of property, while in many cases they have been imprisoned, accuraged, and cetrached, and not a few have suffered even death itself. Neither freedom of speech, of the press, of locomotion, are tolerated in all that section of the Union. The Post-Office is robbed of obnoxious newspapers. The stores are risked of proceedied books. Peaceable travelers are challenged on settling the wave high savage. public thorough fares as if they were highwaymen.

And, were the most emigant men of the Republican
party to attempt to advocate the moderate principles
we have imbited from Jefferson and Benton and Clay,
in some of the Gulf. States, they would see that we have imbited from Jeffersen and Benton and Clay, in some of the Gulf Staces, they would put their lives to imminent peril. And these outrages have been heaped upon native-bern citizens who have always dwelt in the South, as well as sojourners from the free North. In time, within fifteen States of the confederacy, no man can read or write, speak or do aught concerning Slavery without the permission of an oil sarchy more editions and tyrannical than ever before entset the earth. [Applaine] This persistant violation of the Constitution must not shall not, be continued. [Lord shears]. When Abraham Lincoln is The President then introduced the Hon. Henry B. State of Seneca Falls, who, after a few introductory remarks, spoke an stantially as follows, foreshadowing what, in his spinion, will be some of THE FRUITS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION. ned. [Lond cheers.] When Abraham Lincoln is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Re-public, then peaceable citizens will be pretected in the origonment of their rights below the Po-From mejority [applanes]. Hait to Ohio, the land of Chase, Wade, Sherman, and 20,000 majority [applanes]. Hall to Indiana, the land of Lane, Morcon, Colfax, and in the crystypent of their rights below the for-tense, even if every bayonet and camon in that army and navy is put in requisition to defend them. [Enthushastic applause.] During the incoming Administrati n, a powerful Republican party will spring to life in the Slave States. We can never look 15 000 majority [applause].

Follow Cutzens: The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Onio and Indiana, so glorious, so decisive, must have convinced the most ekeptical that for a strong array of supporters there till we can throw around them the protecting shield of the Federal Government. Then we shall not look in vain. Sin pletons have said that no slaveholders will take office up der Lincoln—that they dare not if they would, Mr. Prentice, the editor of The Louisville Journal, re-markable smong the fraternity for his ability and wit,

at Harper's Ferry. With a long drawn righthe replies. The wespons they carry are not pikes, but friends. The wespons they carry are not pikes, but partitions. Their axission is not to do us bodily harm, but to here me for effice." [Laugh er.] Slavehollers not take office under Lincoln? Then let him besto w his Southern patronage upon non-charcholders, who outcomber the former twenty to one, and possess annie intelligence and honesty to find all the Federal offices in that section of the Union. [Ap.Jarse.] The test issue around which we shall rally a party in the South will be, submission to the Constitutional rale of the Republicate. This teste will provake dismusion and a rax aniestic of our read and the all instances. licate. This issue will provoke discursion and a cax-amination of our creed and the ultimate result will be the encelling in our rn ke of many in gh-minded a re-men like Winter Davis, Botta and Echeridga, with the large mean of non-slaveholders, and many liberal and courageous slaveholders also, in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. And mark the prediction! Four years hence the subject of Slavers will be as feely discussed, during the Presidential contest, throughout the South as it now its in the North. Then, the tendings of Washington and Pinkney, and the throughout the South as it now is in the North. Then the teachings of Washington and Pinkarey, and the warnings of Jefferson ard Henry can be as safely recited in the land of their birth, as they now can in the happier-Commonwealths that long ago made their precepts the guiding etar of their governmental politic. I Good! "The test o!" A Republican Administion will bresk up the wide spread conspirator, ramifying all through the country, to wrest territories from foreign nations, annex them to this Republic, and plant and foster Negro Slavery upon the meoil. [Appleage.] The acquisition of Cuba, "at the endiest practicable moment' (in the language the enriest practicable moment" (in the language of both the Democratic platforms is the first article in the creed of these conspirators. The next is the relegalization of the already respended African trade, to furnish the needed supply of human chatte's to stock these new acquisitions in the tropies. The ultimate object of this conspiracy is the dismemberment of the American Union and the formation of an exclusively slaveholding confederacy in the States, provinces, and islands washed by the Guff of Mexico. The chief conspirators are eminent statesmen and Senators of the Calhoun school of politicians. Their backers are the fire-acting Democracy. The active agents in the scheme a state desperadoes of our cities, led by such filliposters as the fixing out of bucancering expeditions in our Southern States, with the secret approbation of Pro-Slavery Administrations, and leading suddenly upon the shores of tropical provinces, and conquering them under the

em States, with the secret approbation of Pro-Slavery Administrations, and landing anddeely upon the shores of tropical provinces, and conquaring them under the pretext of extending the area of free institutions."

Fellow-citizens—This conspiracy of free-booters must be crushed. [Loud applause.] The Cabans garoted the deluded Lopez. The Hondarians have just shot the restrict Walker. The Administration of Lincoln, unlike that of Buchanan, will not trouble foreign powers to arrest and punish American fillibusters, but will itself sieze and imprison or hang every creative who attempts upon our soil to fit out expeditions to conquer foreign States, and plant there in the cause of negro Slavery. [Veherent cheers]. The policy of the Republican party in regard to the arquisition of new territories upon this continent is too familiar to need exposition from me. We will not blindly resist an examion, but rather hall the expansion of our limits, northward and southward, by honorable means and for justifiable ends, as the manifest destiny of our country. But our motto is, "No Slave Territory, and no more Slave States, through all time to come?" [Loud Cheers.] And whether our flag march Northward to the Arctic on a mission of peaceful exploration, or Southward to the Caucer. peaceful exploration, or Southward to the Cancer, amid the din of warlike conquest, it shall bear upon its folds this motto, and shall never blight with boodits folds this motto, and shall never blight with bondage, but ever consecrate to Freedom, every spot where
it is unfurled. [Enthusiastic applause.] But, I am
forgetting one of the most important enects surely to
flow from the administration of an honest,
frugal man, like Abraham Lincoln. For many
years past our Government has been extravagant in
the extreme. It has become corrupt to the core
to Washington. Vensity at a enthroned in the E. ecutive mansior. Roguery peeps out of the windows of
the departments. Rottsmass cores out of the crevices
of the Cantol. Pennistion and jobbery pervadances. the departments. Rottennecs comes out of the crevices of the Capitol Peculation and jobbery pervadaevery branch of the public service. [That's so.] The corruptions which have been proved, by competent testimony, upon the Administration of Ruchanan, are almost without a parallel in the history of civil government. Read its iniquities in the reports of the lavesigating Committees of the present Congress. How they reck with rescality. [Laughter and applianse] But the vensity of the Administration is paralleled by its reckless extravagance. See the millions wasted in its despotic effort to force Slavery upon Kansas, its fruitless attempt to drive the Momens out of Utah; its foolish expelition to settle a palary private dispute in Para less attempt to drive the Mormons out of Utah; its foolish expedition to settle a paliry private dispute in Para
gray. It has ran up an immense debt, has provided no
means for its payment, has lived from month to month
by a process of "chimning" that would dispuse a curbstore broken in Wall street, and, at the close of its
four years of incompetency and improvidence will
cooly turn over its obligations to be liquidated by its
successor. This system of corruption and extravegence
will be bunished from the counsels of Arpabam Liucoln. [Cheers] He will not steal himself; for his
nighbor, who know him best have named him.
"Henest." [Laughter.] He will not allow his subordinates to steal; for it is said that he never swore
but once, and that was when some rogues were debut once, and that was when some regres were de-vising a scheme to plunder the Tressury of Illians and he thundered out "d-m 'em, they shall not do it!" The born son of poverty and toil, inured to ind and excromy from his youth, simple in his habits, bibling the plain maxims of John Quincy A. in regard to public expenditures, and the rigid centiments of Andrew Jackson respecting the accountability of public officers, he will like one of o'd, selve a whip of small cords, and drive out the money-changers and the money stealers from the Capitol [band applause]; lop off excrescences, abolish sincoures press appropriations down to the lowest fearable point, cause the largest amount of work to the well-being of all classes in all the control of t lowest feasible point, cause the largest amount of work to be done with the smallest pose tie means, and do what he may to administer the Government scoording to the honest and frugal standard of the good times of yore ["good," "good."] On the election of Lincoln, we may hope for the passage of such a revenue law as will afford the means for paying our public deb., and will stord the brains of paying on the Government; and, at the same time, through a wise adjustment of the scale of duties on imports, fester home manufactures is appleause). Free-trade is theoretically philosophical. Were it reduced to practice by all the nations absolutely prevails. Our own people are not prepared to adopt it. They prefer to pay their debts and carry on their Government by a unit of imposts rather than by direct taxation. In doing this, is it not wise to so adjust the duties as to protect our own miners, menan-ies, manufacturers, farmers, merchants, and shippers? For many years past we have annually imported, on the average, from thirty to fifty million dollars each (I speak of the actual, not the involved value) of iron and stell spicies, woolen clobs, cotton fabrice, and silk goods, an appressive yearly of about one houdered and goods—an a gregate yearly of about one hundred and fifty millione in these four commodities. Then, we have imported annually, then goods to the amount of nearly if een million - wine and spirits, about ten millione-in articles, more than five militious—homp in goods, more than four millions—leaf and its manufactures, foll three millions—and copper, glass, and lasts, some two millions each. Here are a dream kirds of importations, amounting to two hundred milfice it to say, that of the two hundred and lifty to three has dred and finy millions which we have been annual-ly importing for the bet fifteen years, two-thirds can and ought to be mean actured in this country. We

Fellow-citizens, to ar arrange the duties to ultimately graduce this result, w. but would simply be erecting our creat manufacturing n arts on our own rather than foreign soil, thus creating markets for our miners, farmers, artisans and mechan a right at their own doors [applaces], lustead compelling them to go to beglard, France, Germany, and cognate countries, for the sale of their products, white our shippers and mariners could find ample scope for their capital and skill in transporting raw to a crisis and manufactured articles from one home must to another, and ultimately, when the supply exceeded the demand, currying them to the attermost parts of the earth. Another messa e, more beneficent than this, will, I trues, culminate in screens under the new Ad-ministration. Incan the Homestead bill. (Cherr.) On the Western buders of the Republic is a domain belonging to the Government, many times larger than the Colonisa whose independence was won in the war and stretching through nearly twenty parallels of lati-tude, it displays every variety of climate and soil, abounds in the rithest minerals and the most valuable timber is good and dotted with rivers and takes capsmotive power for immense manufactures, and will yet become the abode of militans of people. What shall be done with this rice domain? Shall it

be wasted in wild railway projects, he seized by remorreless speculators, or he donated in limited quanti-ties to honest laboring men and enterprising youths who will emigrate thither taking ross wives along with them, [laughter], and by the insvitable energies of free labor build up States like Massachusetts, New-York, and Hillings, and exclude Slavery from all these immense Territories through all time? "Land for the Indies! free because for the industrious and drughters of tail!" is the benignant policy of the Rewe first, to result from his election. To notice some of those, though in the briefest manner, and by war inquires anxiously of its lord whether this multivaries of suggestion rather than exposition, will be my-purous weapons they bear are the pikes left by John Brown

delivered hope into full fruition. Our commerce usen the rivers and lukes far exceedy in value that upon the cosm. They float a trade emulating that which whitens with its cavases and its dondy vapor the Elbe and the Taam's, the Beltic and the Mediterancen. This trade is ensited to the fostering care of the Federal Government. Yet the channels of these tivers, the harbers of those lukes, have been channelathy realected. The overslangh in our own Hudson; the sar delairs at the mouths of the Oswego and Genesses; the St. Clair flate, choking up the high-way of whole States in search of a market, are illusway of whole States in search of a market, are illus-trations of this neglect familier to the marchants, trations of this neglect familier to the marchants, at inpers, and mariners of New-York. None but a Republican Administration will appropriate the moneys to ded to dredge out the harbors on the lakes, remove the sand-bars from the rivers, repair the piers, erect the break waters, and do the other work necessary to give free and safe log-ess and egrees to our internal commerce. [Apploase.] No narrow, metaphysical construction of the Constitution will restrain it from so exercising its powers to regulate commerce with fereign nations, and among the several States, as to promote the interest and provide for the safety of merchants and the interest and provide for the safesy of merchants and mariners on our inland waters as well as on the high sens. [Cheers.] An enterprise, alike important and magnificent, which has long been the prey of politicians and speculators, will doubtless be encouraged to take its initial step toward ultimate completion, by the election of a Republican President. I refer to the Pacific Railway. [Applause.] I will not stop to expose the duplicity of Buchanan, and the Democracy generally, in repart to this measure, for they are under erally, in regard to this measure; for they are understood both in the Atlantic and Pacific States. A rail-way or railways from ocean to ocean is a dobt due to way or ranways from ocean to ocean sa dept one to our brethren dwelling on the occidental side of the con-tinent. Their gold has again and again saved us from hank-upter. In return for it, we should carry the iron rails to their doors. Thus shall we bind remote sections of the Confederacy together, open to speedy settlement interior regions now lying was's, and prepare a highway for Asiatic considered across this continent when scaking the markets of castern America and western Europe. The discussion of the theme, in and out of Congress, is exhausted. Action should now take the place of

exhausted. Action should now take the place of words. Let the Government extend a strong and liberal hand to consummate a work whose necessity is only equiled by its magnitude. [Applause]
But, fellow citizens, though topics throng upon me and clamer for consideration, I must discuss them all with one exception. A reform more important that all those yet named, and far-reaching in its effect upon that giventia power which has long could the National with one exception. A reform more important that all those yet named, and far-reaching in its effect upon that gigantic power which has long raied the National Democracy, and through it the active country, must not be wholly omitted, even in a brief notice of the fruits which ought to result from a Republican triumph. Give this reform to Freedom and Free Laber, and Democracy and Diabelism may have all the rest. [Applause.] The Saprems Court of the United Sates, with its present corps of judges and under its existing organization, cannot do the business, nor satisfy the wishes, nor retain the confidence of the country. Courts were made for man, and not man for counts! [Cheers] The business of the four Circuits of the Supreme Court, Iccated in the Free States, is far, very for greater than that of the five Circuits located in the Slave States. The main business in that Court springs from four or five sources. The principal source is suits and prosecutions, civil and criminal, arising from foreign and domestic commerce and our revenue laws. Ther follow suits and prosecutions springing from our patent and copy-right codes, from the Port-Office, Public La d, and Pousion Departments, from our coinage system, and the like. Therefore, you might well suppose, that those sections of the country where commerce most largel / flourishes, where patents and copy rights are them as a numerous where the Post-Office, the Land-Office, the Parsion-Office, and the Mint, do the most business, there the labors of the Court would be the largest. Nor are you mistaken. I have do the most business, there the labors of the Court would be the largest. Nor are you mistaken. I have examined the details in regard to each Department of the Government specified. I will not weary you with statistics. Soffice it to say, that in no one of the branches of business mentioned are the transactions in the Pres States less than three times as great as those in the Slave States, while in some of these branches, and those the most important, the business done in the North is five, ten and even twenty times as large as that transacted in the South In the great department of com-merce and revenues, as well as in that of patents and copyrights, the preponderance of the Free S is overwhelming. As yet, the South has of the Judges of this tribunal, and North only four. ["That's an outrage"] Court, in order to seome a fair distribution of labors, and promp by perform its business, requires an acciding of six or eight Judges, to be located in New-England, New York, the Middle States, Missouri, the North-West, and on the Pacific Coast. ["Yes," plause] This done, it should be reorganized. For seven of its members should sit in bank, and the mainder he detailed to perform nisi prius duties. Such a reform would impart to this tribunal new life, and a reform would impart to this tribunal new life, and enable it to regain the lost confidence of the country. [Applause.] Then, repudicting the novel and daogerous h-resises of Taney and Catron, and returning to the faith of Jay and Marshall it would embrace the carliest opportunity to entomb the political pronunctamiento uttered in the Divid Scotterse [tond cheers], and pile upon it an imperiabile monument, inscribing thereon, as an appropriate epitagh, "Died of the with of the American people!" [Applause.] with of the American people!" [Applause.] Through ages to come that inscription, like the har dwriting upon the palace-wall of the Asyrian tyrant, would stand as a perpetual warming to ruture judges not to outrage the intellect and conscience of a whole nation by plating treason against Justice. sections of the Union. [Hearty applaus.] Some of the beneficial results I have indicated will certainly be secured. Others may be attained through savere struggles. Others will probably full to be assumplished. But if we should not succeed in consummation of the same struggles. plished. But if we should not succeed in consummating even a single one of those measures, the bare election of a Republican President will, in the language of Sydney Smith, prove to be "a very serious good." I Yes "-applanee. I am not a desponding man. I usually look upon the summy side of things. But I do much fear that if the country were to be oursed by two more. Administrations like those of Pierce and President of the country were to be oursed by two more. ed by two more Administrations like those of Pierce and Buchanan, it would become so gaugeened by corruption, and so subservice to the policy of the Slavery propagm dist, that it would not retain enough of pathic virtue and love of liberty to recover from its failen condition, but would continue to sink lower and lower till it finally yielded to the rule of a vensi and desper-ate mob, or lapsed into the arms of an iron despoting. The triamph of Libroin will at least hold the country the training of large in which each case of a decounter back from taking the nax step in this downward road, and four years of Republican tule will suffice to show to considerate and conservative citizens the yawning guif up in whose dealistizes our destinites are suspended. [Loud and hearty appliance.] guif upon whose dealivities our destinies are suspended. (Lond and hearty appears.)

Alt. Stanton, after defining the respective positions of the several parties upon the subject of Sisvery in the Terri ories, illustrating his points by a few ante-dotes, which excited much laughter, referred to the condition of things to the State, exposing and denouncing the ridicalous Dry Goods. Ecsion in a manner that elicited great merriment and applanse, and then closed with an appeal to New York substantially as follows:

flows: Men of New York! a parting word with you. The fore of the kepublican parry, unddoned by their reverses in other States, are making desperate efforts to wrest the Empire State from us. It is reported that in the criss of the fight at Wattries, when Napoteon hurled his Old Guard at the allied center, one of the British regiments, which had formed into a square where the assault was the most deadly, be-ing played through and through with the French cannon, began to waver and showed takens ing played through and torough with the French cannon, began to waver and showed takens of breaking the line. The Duke of Wellington, seeing the imminence of the danger, threw himself into the square, and shouted, "Stand firm! Every man! We must all die in our tracks here to day rather than yield. Why, what will they say of you in England if you give ground new?" This appeal was enough. The regiment good firm. The charge of the Guard was here if here is the wave recoils from the roles and here'd back, as the wave records from the rocks; and the field was won. The fees of Lincoln, besten on the right wing and on the left, in New-England and the Next, we marking this last despairing a sent upon the center where stands New-York. Methinka I ing "Men of New-York! Stand firm! Europe is all alians for Liberty. Garibaldt is leading her peoples on to victory. [Vehement cheering]. The eyes of struggling millions beyond the seas are upon you. [Load applaines]. Shall the State which holds the canculard bones of Schayler and Hamshou, of Jay and Tampkins, of Chaton and Wright, give ground now, and blast the hopes of Freedom throughout the world?" Let us send back for snewer to our cobis leader in the West: "No! a hopesand times. No! Though Vermont and Maine.

thousand times, No! Though Vermont, and Maine, and hidren, and Onlo, and Pennsylvania, have won enduring laurels, New York, on the trial day, will prove tout and is still entitled to wear upon her escutcheon the word "Exercision!" [Loud and enthusiastic against entcheon the word 'Excension!" [Loud and enthusiastic applians, closing with three hearty cheers.]
The Middletown Band performed Hall Columbia in a very creditable manner, after which the President introduced the Hon. Galasha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, who has just been reelected to Congress from the Bradford and Triga District, by the trifle of about 1660 makes to M. Columbia in the Columbia in t 2 000 unjointy. Mr. Grow was received with nine cheers, which were given with a will. Mr. I assured he multitude that the Quakers had voted vanis this time, and he had no doubt but they would also come to the polis in the Empire State. After re-

vocaice of a Homestead bill which shall secure to each landless settler on the public domain a free homestead. He contended with great force that the policy of a party must be judged by its official atterances and its official acts, and not by the opinion of isolated individuals of a party which are in opposition to the party record. The records of Congress show that the Democratic party as a said when the security which are in opposition to the party record. The records of Cengress show that the Democratic party, as a party, has areadily, persistently opposed all the free hones each bills which have ever been introduced, while the Republican party has as steadily and constantly advocated and voted for such bills. Less than thirty Democrats in the Hones vated for the Honestead bill at the last session, while the Southern members, with only three exceptions, voted solid against it. Only two Southern Senators voted for it. The Democratic party is under the control of the slave masters, who regard shall farms, worked by their hardy, industrious owners, as a pest; hence the Democratic party opposes free grants of land to the pioneer settlers. Mr Grow reviewed the Kanasa question, recelling to the minds of his audience the fact that celling to the minds of his audience the fact that the Democratic jury were very anxious to admit that Since, if she would come in under a Constitution toler-ning Slavery; but when she asked admission at a Free State, the same party made the profound discovery that Ka ras had not the requisite combation for a State. The cer flict between the two parties which divide the country was a conflict between two radically different country was a conflict between two radically different systems of labor—one, a system of Coerced, and the other of Free Labor. Mr. Grow draw a vivid contrast between the two systems; which he illustrated by the rapid growth and development of Free States, and the comparatively retrograde movements of Slave States. Mr. Grow's speech was interspersed with lively accordates and was frequently interrupted with hoisterous applicate. He closed by a well-merited tribute to the a clitty, zeal, and faithfulness of their Representative, the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, and unged his constituents to send him back to Washington.

Representative, the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyes, and noged his constituents to send him back to Washington.

Mr. Van Wyck was thereupon called out, and made a brief but brilliant and effective speech, when the meeting adjourn d till evening to listen to more speeches and wirees the Wide-Awake parade.

Ex Senator Madden presided at the evening meeting, which was held in the village, and at which brief and distance was the week made by Mr. Van Wyck. which was held in the village, and at which brief and
effective speechs a sere made by Mr. Van Wyck,
Samuel Dimmick of Honeedale, Pa., and Mr. Grow;
but the feature of the evening was the splendid display
of terch-lights and pyrotechnics by the Wide-Awakes.
Probably very few if any more brilliant exhibitious of
the kind have been seen during the campaign outside of
the large cities. Among the Wide-Awake Companies
present were the Walkill Company Capt. C. T. King;
Oti-ville, Capt. Howard Shaw; Wawayanda, Capt.
L. Can mines: Walden, Capt. Layourette; Goshen, Cup mings; Walden, Capt. Lacourette; Goshen, apt. Wm M. Sayer; Minisink, Capt. Levi Adams; I fand M lls, Capt. Cremwell; Port Jervis, Capt. B., Farnum; also the Montgomery, Fishkill, and Newbook

The Newburgh and Fishkill Companies, under Capt. Isaac Wood, jr., came in en a late train from New burgh, but came in fine style and about 500 strong burgh, but came in line style and about 500 strong, entering town to the music of booming cannon (they brought their own smillery), and in the light of blazing rickets. They presented a splendid appearance as they marched from the cars to join the army of fire. The Wide-Awakes marched and countermarched, and part ded the streets till nearly I o'clock in the morning, visiting, among other places, the mansion of Mr. Macd-n, where they called out Mr. Grow after he had retired for the night, and where they were sumptuously entertained by the lord of the manor.

Altogether this demonstration was one of which the Republicans of Orange as d Sallivan may be proud, and which indicates that they will be entitled to their and which indicates that they will be entitled to their full share of glory in that certain triumph which is to be achieved on the 6th of November next.

Among the promuent Republicans present who have not already been noticed were: H. B. Ball, the Hon.

not siready been noticed were: H. B. Ball, the Hon-Geo, M. Grier. Elector for Xth District; the Hon. A. S. Murrsy, of Goshen; Dr. Conkling, of Port Jervis; C. V. R. Luddington, A. J. Bush, Judge Wilkin, Stephen Racelyee, the Hon. Joseph Davis, R. M. Thornusen, Cal. Wilson, the Hon. Wm. Beyea, the Hon. S. W. Fulle ton ex Sheriff Houston, Mr. Waller (of The Sullivan C unity Republican), and Geo. W. Seward a brother of the Senator.

Mr. Van Wyck will be renominated by acclamation, and the Republicans of the District fost confident of their ability to elect bim, not withstanding the fact that the district nearly gives a Democratic majority. Mr. Van Wyck is personally very popular, as is clearly

Yan Wyck is personally very popular, as is clearly shown by he fact that he was chosen to Congress by over 1.100 majority, while the district gave Parker Democratic cardidate for Governor) over 1.000 majority at the same election. At the election of last November this district gave Jones (Democrat, who was supported to the Americana) for Services of State. ven her this district gave Jones (Demociat, who was supported by the Americans), for Secretary of State, 2 364 majority over Leavenworth, and gave Church (Demociat), for Controller, 78 majority over Dennis-ton (Republican), who was supported by the Ameri-

POTTER CO., PA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Oct. 14, 1860. The official returns give in Potter: Curtin, 795 maority: Elale, M. C., 829 majority.

Set us down for 1,000 in November.

Yests. G. B. OVERTON.

WAYNE COUNTY, PA. Honesdale, Oct. 12, 1860.

ED. TRIBUNE: The Return Judges have just finished ing off the votes in the whole County of Wayne. The official result is: Curtin......2,610

Majority for Curtin..... 73 The Republicans have elected their whole County ticket except Register and Recorder. A. B. Walker is the newly-elected Representative.

BELLISM IN MISSOURI-A PROTEST. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

SiB: Some supporters of Bell and Everett in the

North are probably persuaded that theirs is a conservative, Union-loving party, and such may be the case there, but here in Misse uri such is not the case. Here, some of the leaders of said party are among the most violent mobocrats that we have. True, some men miget complain that Switzler and Harris are dignified so much as to be called leaders; still, we find that they were deligates to the National Convention that nonrated Bell, and we find both of their names on the Electoral Ticket for the "Union Party" in this State. When this same Thos. A. Harris was editing The Hannibal Courier, he labored, week after week, in advectory of the "ferrying over the river," by me advectory of the "lerrying over the liver, by and force, of citizers among us who chance to entertain Anti Slavery opinions, and complained that Democratic journals generally did not raise the same ary with entrestness. As to W. F. Switzler, he, on the 12 h day of Octobober, 1857, arose and made a speech in the Legislature sgalls; granting a charter to the Jeffer of the Legislature sgalls; granting a charter to the Jeffer of the Legislature sgalls; granting a charter to the Jeffer of the Legislature sgalls; granting a charter to the Jeffer of the Legislature sgalls; granting a charter to the Jeffer of the Legislature same was a under ferron City University, because the same was under the control of the old Methodist Episcopal Church, the members of which being Anti Slavery, he contended should not have chartered privileges in the State; and, when the vole was taken, be, with most National Demicrats, voted against the charter, thereby making a difference between even the children of the State. Clildren of Apri-Slavery citizens must be marked in their tender and innocent years as objects of a life-long oppression, not because they are bad children - not be-cause their pagents have violated even oppressive laws-but because said parents entertain Autl-Slavers

For a certain class of citizens to be so abused by the rowers that be given a privilege to the raifian cowards to go on with their mobbing. And oh! if we in the South could convince our liberty-loving people of the North of the truth of the long chain of oppression, tyraney insolts, and abuse from the Slave Power, which men of firmness receive, they would 'e-l enough for us to once more rise up sofidly, and with their votes rescue the Federal Government from the clutches of Pro Suveryism. So far as my observation goes, Douglas Democracy is the most boister out, the most liquerized, and most wolocratic form of Democracy here; so I take it that it comes the mearest to "ture National Democracy," which we have enjoyed for the last few years.

Although Pro-S averyism is very oppressive, and is made to bear in every conceivable way, still many throughout this State will be found firm enough to dare

to vo e for Lincoln and Hamiin, St. James, Mo., Oct. 9, 1860.

OSE MOSE. - A correspondent, writing from Delhi Delaware Courty, New-York, states:

"An eminent lawyer of our village, one of the County Democratic General Cosmittee, and brother-in-law of the Bon Amsea J. Parker of Albaey, who has served fai hfully in the Democratic ranks all his days, the guared at the idea of being sold out, has gone over to Lincoln and Hamlin."

COMMERFORD FOR CONGRESS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Among the various names brought forward for Congress by the people of this city, there is one which, I think, is deserving of something more than a mere some maneuvring they got Cutler to the hedge bound-

Mr. Grow gave a masterly exposition of the Free Homestead petley of the Republican party, and exposed by reference to the record, and in words of breining eloquenes, the brazen impudence of Dong'as and his followers in setting up the claim that they the Domocratic party—are the friends and all vecates of a Homestead bill which shall secure to each landless sittler on the public domocratic party—are the friends and all vecates of a Homestead bill which shall secure to each landless sittler on the public domocratic party. alluce to my old and valued friend John Commerford, who has been presented as a candidate for Congress in the IV h District of New-York. Mr. Commerford is a man of more than common merit, and, as an advocate of the riphes, interests bonor, and progressive improvement and solid advancement of the toiling, working masses, is, by common consent, without a rival or an equal. His efforts i he half the great measure to which the best part of his life has been given should alone entitle rim to the support of every poor Isboring man of the district. I mean the passage of a law placing the public lands within the reach of every man, however humble—a measure of more real importance to the laboring thousands of the IVth Congressional District than any that has ever been presented to them since the acoption of the Federal Constitution. I know Mr. Commerford intimately and well, and have had occasion to differ with him on political questions; but have ever found in him an able, honest, unright man; and should he be elected to the House of Representatives, his voice will be beard and felt in that body, where others of lers intellectual power would fall into insignificance.

I do not speak of Mr. Commerford in a next season. nificance.

1 do not speak of Mr. Commerford in a party sense,

but as a f-arless eloquent and uniting defender of the rights of the masses. Land for the landless has been the rallying cry with a large class of our people for more than twenty years and to John Commerford are the industrions charses indebted for the passage through both Houses of that measure, to more than any living man; and now that he is presented for the first time as the representative, and in some measure the father, of the measure, I trust, as an act of common justice to an honest and a worthy man, he will be elected. As-surances are given that President Lincoln will not veto the bill, which two Democratic Presidents have unforthe bill, which two Democratic Presidents have unfor-tunately done, so that, with an energetic, devoted friend in the House, and with those already in the Son to the large-wished-for triumph of this great boon to the laboring masses will become a part of the fixed policy of the nation, and the public domain will thus be placed within reach of all who are now looking for-ward to a rich indexitate. To all such, my advice is, your for that inflexible and unfanching champion, John-Comparied for Courses.

Commerford, for C naress.
Very truly,
New-York, Oct. 16, 1869.

-The great Republican demonstration which took place at Boffalo on Saturday was the most successful affair of the kind which has occurred out of New-York city. In the afternoon a long procession was formed including in its ranks a variety of emblematical groups; on its arrival at the arsenal grounds a meeting was organized by choosing Noah P. Sprague for President, and a large number of prominent citizens for Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by the Hon. H. B. Stanon the Hon. Wm. A. Howard, and Mr. Hassaurek. In the evering there was a torchlight procession of Wide-Awakes which numbered 5,000 men. Three meetings were held, and all were folly attended. Throughout the town a general illumination was

-The Democratic Congressional Convention for the IXth District, held at Yonkers on Monday, after ten ballots, adjourned to Friday next. The tenth ballot gave Radford 36, Haight 23, Larkin 15, and Leonard - Daniel B. St. John of Newburgh was nominated

for Congress in the Xth District (Sullivan and Orange) on Monday, after about 15 ballotings-G. J. Beebe of Middletown being his principal competitor.

-A merchant in an interior town of this State says to a dry-goods correspondent in this city, in a business letter: "Please ship us by N. Y. & E. RR., by Express "Please ship us by N. Y. & E. RR., by Express and

"Please ship us by N. Y. & E. RR., by Express, the precise Democratic majority of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and ill up with all the news from Ohio the box will hold. Place the same to the account of Mr.—, and send hill per mail. As you have had some encouragement heretofore from him to come into the Republican party. I must advise, from present appearances, that it will be impossible for you to be taken in between now and the Presidential election, as certificates can not be filled up as fast as applications are made. An important addition was made on Saturday in an eminent lawyer of our village, one of the County Democratic Central Committee, and a brother-in-law of the Hon. A. J. Parker of Albany, who has served faithfully in the Democratic ranks all his days, but did not like he idea of being sold out now. As you may not like to do as many of the Democrate in this section will—not vote at all, and so lose your vote—we will. will—not vote at all, and so lose your vote—we will take you on probation in the Republican ranks, and the certificate can be made out after the election if you prove faithful."

PERSONAL.

A young Irish priest, a new arrival in this country, made application some time ago for a situation as teacher in a city-school in New Orleans. The questions and answers on his examination were as fol-

Question: What is the southern boundary of the United States !

Answer: South America. Q. Its northern ?

A. Baffin's Bay.

Q. Who was the Sovereign of England prior to-

Cromwell? A. George IV. Q. How many Georges have reigned in England?

A. Eight.

Q. Are you acquainted with ancient history?

A. I am, Sir. Q. Who wrote the history of the Peloponneckus

War ?

A. Alexander the Great. Q. Are you familiar with the history of Louisiana?"

Q. When was it settled? A In 1768

Q. From whom did we acquire it?

A. Aconire, is it? Q. Yes. From whom was it acquired? A. Is it acquired you mean?

It was suggested, at this point, by a bystander, that perhaps the meaning of the word acquire was not nnderstood. 1

Q. By acquire I mean from whom did we get it

From the British. Q. What are the principal rivers of Africa?

A. The Tigris, Euphrates-and I could mintion sev-

eral others if ye like.

No further examination was thought necessary by the Board.

-In the arrangements for the ball to be given to the Prince of Wales at Boston (says The National Intellincer), the name of Josiah Quivcy was asked to be ed in the Committee of Management. To the request his answer is so well phrased that, in itself, it escuts a remarkable illustration of continued strength fit tellect. Mr - Q. will attalu, if he lives, his ninctieth birthday in Fobruary next. He was a guest of John Hancock at a bril inst dinner party. He has been the associate of all the master minds who formed the Republic. He was subject to the Crown at his birth, and fived to see the struggles of the Revolutionthe creation of an empire. He is to-day the most interesting man in the nation-by association and by

erroral worth and by the possession of a vigorous tellect in that day of life when to the mass of man-

kind the light of the brain has set.

-The inhabitants of the New-Forest in England ave long been acquainted with an eccentric character named William Couler, who some years ago quitted his arm, leaving the gathered crops in the wagons, until oth the homestend, the grain, and the wagons, fell ato complete decay, and erected a wrotobed hovel on some property telougi g to the Earl of Normanton, at Art ley Heath, where he was locally designated the "Forest Robinson Crusce." At this place he turned is attention to bee keeping. The bees proved a great annoyance to a neighboring farmer, who represented the inconvenience to which he was subjected to the Earl of Normanton; but neither en-renty nor the offer of money or another piece of land on the part of the noble Earl's agents could induce Cutler to move. A warrant of ejectment was recently obtained, and it was placed for execution in the bands of a Sheriff's officer. A few days ago the officer procured plenty of helo, and proceeded to put the wa rant into execution. He found between 200 and 300 hives of live bees. How they were to be removed was a difficult question. Catler moved among them in safety; they lodged upon his arms and body without stinging bim; but the Sacriff's representatives experienced a sharp reception. After